CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

VOL. III. BOSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1824. No. 22.

Miscellaneous Selections.

FROM FOX'S SERMON,

On objections to Unitarian Christianity.

Fourth objection.—Unitarians proudly expect salvation as the reward of their own good works, and not from the grace of God.

To this we reply, that we expect nothing in consequence of our good works, for which we have not the frequent and express warrant of the Scriptures. The divine favour and blessing, here and hereafter, are repeatedly promised to all who work righteousness. *Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord. Say ye to the righteous, that it shall be well with him; for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments. God will render to every man according to his deeds; to them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory, honor, and immortality, eternal life.*

Though heaven be promised to the obedient, we do not expect it as a merited, but as a gracious recompense. It is a gift, an unspeakable gift, promised on condition, but not earned by those conditions, nor capable of being deserved by the virtues of any creature. We believe the doctrine of salvation by grace, and think that doctrine more closely connected with our principles than with any other. That it cannot be reconciled with the freeness of divine grace is one reason why we reject the doctrine of vicarious sacrifice.

The last mentioned doctrine has been erroneously supposed to be the proper and only foundation of a sinner's hope toward God. The demand has often been made,—If this be taken away, what remains to preserve the wounded conscience from despair? It may be replied,—A multitude of encouraging promises, by prophets and apostles, in the name of a pardoning God, to all who seek his mercy; the parable of the prodigal son, whose simple pathos is so well adapted to reach, and soften, and console the heart; the universal proclamation of forgiveness to penitent transgressors, repeated in the discourses of Christ, confirmed by his miracles, and sealed with his blood. And what more is necessary? This is a scriptural foundation of a sinner's hope; and is it for the child of vice and error to be dissatisfied with the express declarations of Heaven, and dictate the mode and terms of his own forgiveness and salvation? *Nay but, O man, who art thou that repliest against God?*

To a mind not perplexed by the subtleties of a metaphysical theology, nothing can be more evident than that salvation by grace, and by purchase, are directly opposed. If Christ, as the representative of sinners, suffered all that was incurred by their transgressions, they cannot be themselves justly liable to punishment. If his obedience, of infinite merit, be imputed to them, they may justly claim its infinite reward. No room is left for the exercise of mercy, or the display of grace. Their proper exhibition is the free forgiveness of penitent offenders, and the bestowment of unmerited felicity; both which are provided for by the system often so undeservedly and absurdly censured for renouncing the scripture principle of salvation by grace. If there be evidence for the doctrine of sanctification, let it be believed; but, in consistency, cease to talk of the free grace of God;—leave that phrase for those whose creed holds, not the name merely, but the reality.

Calvinism, from first to last, seems a daring experiment to ascertain how far it is possible to exclude divine mercy from a religious system. It begins with representing the whole human race so united with the first man, as that one sin of his should subject all to the eternal curse of God. It proceeds to unfold a salvation sufficient for all, but restricted to a part. It tells men that they come into the world the natural enemies of God and goodness, incapable of loving the one or practising the other, and that finally they will be doomed to remediless woe in consequence of an offence committed before they existed, and of an unbelief from which they could only be rescued by supernatural interposition. And these are called doctrines of grace! But when reason is confounded, religion, caricatured, and God libelled, it is trifling to complain of the perversion of language!

Fifth objection.—It is insinuated that Unitarianism relaxes the obligations of morality, and is unfavorable to a life of holiness.

This objection is not very consistent with the last, which accuses us of placing too much importance upon good works. As it is equally current, it deserves notice. If repentance and reformation be all the sanctification which God requires of the transgressor; then, it is inferred, the apparent evil of sin must be diminished, and the the mind rendered more liable to the influence of temptation. This is not the genuine tendency of those opinions. They represent vice and misery, virtue and enjoyment, as inseparably connected, and consequently engage our natural desire of happiness in the constant service of virtue.

There is a difference between the popular and the Unitarian notion of repentance which deserves attention. In our apprehension, though it may avert the punishment of guilt, it lays no claim to the rewards of virtue. They are only to be attained by persevering obedience. Not so with the common doctrine. In the moment of repentance or conversion, the sinner is invested with the infinite righteousness of his divine substitute, and immediately becomes, by imputation, deserving of immortal glory. The great business of eternity is thus supposed to be decided; and so long as the reality of the conversion is not doubted, particular sins or virtues are but dust in the scale.

Sixth objection.—Unitarianism is cheerless and gloomy; and less adapted to the promotion of human happiness than the popular theology.

It is rather surprising that this notion should be so common, since it is completly founded in ignorance. As far as Unitariansm differs from other systems, it is more conducive to happiness; and this superiority requires not a long examination to be ascertained, but is discoverable at a single glance.

Complacency is one great source of enjoyment. Which tends most to the production of this pleasurable feeling, a creed scriptural, rational, simple, commending itself to the understanding; or one filled with mysteries, and requiring a perpetual prostration of the reason, and annihilation of the best feelings of the heart? A world framed and governed in love, which the Creator calls good and blesses; or a world for one sin of one man placed under the curse of God? An impartial providence working for universal good; or a providence regulating all things only for the welfare of the elect? Mankind capable of virtue and vice, and equally probationers for glory; or mankind totally and radically depraved, and only good by miracle? A heaven for the virtuous of every clime, race, and religion; or a heaven engrossed by a party, fenced by creeds, and narrow as the bigot's heart? Can it be made a question, on which side the benevolent heart must seek for pleasure? Are there any compensating delights? Does divine benignity become more valuable by being restricted? Is personal election made blissful by others' reprobation? Will the pleasures of heaven receive a greater zest from a distant prospect of the excruciating scenes of a crowded and everlasting hell? The comparison is insulting to man, and to the God who made him.

The leading difference betwen the two systems, which affects the present objection, is, that Unitariansm teaches that every thing is for good to all: Calvinism, that every thing is for good to a part. Hence every object is made to appear in a different light; or more accurately, by one system, much is shrouded in darkness. The objects are the same: above us is the glorious sun, and the bright host of heaven; beneath, the green earth robed in magnificence and beauty; around us, men thinking, feeling, acting, and engaging in every various pursuit; and we look on with pleasure; we see the workings of a good God, *of whom, and through whom, and to whom, are all things;* we rejoice in his creation; we rejoice in the progression of things conducted by his providence, transforming evil into good, and terminating in a bright vision of boundless felicity. But seen through the dark medium of the popular creed how changed are these objects! The loveliness of nature ceases to depict the boundless love of God; over all hangs suspended a dreadful curse: the whole race become condemned criminals; and the globe itself one mighty nursery for hell.

In the opinion of many, a death-bed is the surest test, not only of the sincerity of our belief, but also of its truth. To this test there are many objections; but they need not be urged, as Unitarianism shrinks not from its application. Often have professors of that system so lived and died as to produce the exclamation, *Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace!* With composure and with hope have they resigned their spirits, relying, not indeed on the doctrines of satisfaction and election, but on the promises of God, through Jesus Christ, of pardon, immortality, and heaven. The consolation of Unitarianism in a dying hour are not to be despised, for they are precisely those which supported the apostle Paul in the near prospect of martyrdom (2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.)

REV. EZRA SAMPSON.

The following obituary notice is from the New York Commercial Advertiser. In the first part of it there are allusions of a political nature, upon which we do not feel ourselves called to express any opinion, though we deem it necessary to insert it as a part of the history of this distinguished and excellent man.

On Saturday we announced the death of a most valued friend—the Rev. EZRA SAMPSON—and yesterday his mortal remains were committed to their kindred earth. The space which this venerable and excellent man has filled in society, in the varied relations of a Minister of Religion, a Judge of the Columbia County Court, a public writer in several departments of literature, but more especially in Natural History, Ethics, and Religion; and the strong attachment which we have felt towards him, as an intimate friend and adviser, we trust will be our excuse for saying a few words more than are usual on ordinary occasions of the kind. Besides, he has left a wide circle of friends to whom his name is endeared by a thousand tender and pleasing recollections. And these, we are sure, will be gratified with a passing tribute to his memory, and his virtues, though it flow from our humble pen.

The deceased was a native of New England, having been born in Middlebury, Plymouth county, (Mass.) in February, 1748. He was educated for the ministry, and was graduated at Yale College, in 1773. When the war of the revolution broke out, he had just entered upon the duties of his holy calling, at Plympton, (Mass.). A sound whig in principle, his patriotic bosom glowed with the same feeling that kindled the fire of the revolution, and in common with the clergy generally, all his influence was exerted in the cause of his injured country; and when the army was in the neighbourhood of Boston, he often officiated as chaplain. He continued as the settled preacher at Plympton, until the year 1797, when, in consequence of a disease, or dizziness of the head, he was compelled to relinquish the ministry; and on doing so, he removed to Hudson, in this state. At Hudson his pursuits were entirely literary, and he only preached occasionally, when the pulpit was vacant, or at funerals. In 1800, he published that incomparable compilation from the sacred writings, very justly called the "Beauties of the Bible," and which has gone through many editions. This work was designed for the use of schools, and to do away objections which had been made to the scholastic use of the *whole* Bible, and the execution of it was no less happy than its conception. The selections, historical, moral and miscellaneous, together with the remarks which are interspersed, have the threefold object, of "inculcating the several divine virtues, and religion in general, from scripture history and example; to bring into view in the most compendious manner possible, the evidences of christianity; and to illustrate the unequalled beauties of the sacred writings."

When that excellent paper, "The Balance," was established at Hudson, Mr Sampson occupied the station of principal editor, and laid the foundation for the high character which it sustained; but not pleased with the war of party politics which ensued within a few years, he relinquished the situation, and retired again to his closet; from which soon issued that valuable school book, the "Historical Dictionary," which has also gone through several large editions. About this period, also, he published an admirable political work called "The Sham Patriot Unmasked," which we regret to believe is now out of print. In 1804 (as we believe) Mr Sampson was invited to Hartford, to conduct that old established and respectable paper, the Connecticut Courant. His family, however, remained at Hudson, whither, he returned in 1805; but continued to write for the Courant, for many years afterwards, during which time, his excellent miscellaneous articles; the soundness of his views upon general politics; and the elevated tone of his numerous moral essays, preserved for that Gazette the high character which he had imparted to it, or which it might have previously obtained under other auspices. The labors of his pen were concluded with the last number of the "Brief Remarker," in 1817; or rather with the revision of that excellent and useful series of papers for the press, in a volume, in which form they have already appeared in several editions; nor will they be banished from our schools, while they shall continue the nurseries of elevated morality, virtue and religion. But when he ceased to write, he did not cease to read. And while he has resided with his friends in this city, during the last three years, up to within two weeks of the time we are now writing, he continued the same diligent, nay, indefatigable student as before.

Thus much for his public character; but our feelings prompt us to pursue him in the recesses of private life. We do not speak the hackneyed language of common obituaries when we say, that, with few men, death could have excited in so many bosoms, so deep a pang of regret, as in the case of this individual. He was esteemed for no extrinsic circumstances, but for his own actual worth. His virtues were many, and they of the most lovely character. A warmer or more affectionate heart never beat in the bosom of any; age could not chill it. We only knew him intimately, after he became reverend with years. But then to those of all ages, he was equally interesting, social and entertaining. The distaste and disgust of society generally, and of the world, so common to those of his years, were feelings unknown to him. His own happiness was derived in a great degree from seeing others happy; and therefore he constantly exerted himself to this end. This principle was evinced in his writings. He wished to make mankind happier, by making them better. Nor was his theory alone good. He wrote to improve himself, and in attending to his written instructions, you copy his own example. He possessed in an eminent degree that rare virtue, *consistency*. His friends always knew where to find him, and from the course of conduct which he had pursued in one situation, what would govern him in another. So strongly was this impressed upon them, that when they thought of a consistent character, their attention was at once directed to him. His christian character was truly amiable. And to all who studied it, it was evident, that his pattern of imitation was the meek and lowly Jesus, who went about doing good, breathing peace on earth, good will to man. His religion was not an occasional spring, but a perennial stream. It did not overflow once, and sink down again to its original shallowness, but it watered, and revived, all who came within its influence. It was the great pivot on which all his actions turned. It was the rule of his life—the grand principle of his existence. No sound of a trumpet went before his acts of beneficence; they were silent and unostentatious; they were *felt*—not *seen*. Many a child of misfortune has felt his hand raised to help them; and many a son of promise, become the victim of dissipation, has been melted by his paternal counsel, and listened to him as to the voice of a charmer, while he has elicited feelings which had become dormant by vice, and proved their love for him their only hold on virtue. He was lovely in death, and even then evinced the same consistency of conduct. It excited in those who witnessed it, a strange mixture of admiration and regret, of pain, and of pleasure. Those very dispositions which proved his ripeness for heaven, made us feel how ill we could spare him here. He possessed his reason, and indeed all his faculties to the last, knew all his friends, and though suffering the pains of decaying nature, his countenance would light up with a smile when he addressed them, and he exerted himself to say something to each, notwithstanding the effort was so painful. He knew that it would gratify them, and that was sufficient to induce the exertion. Amidst all his sufferings, his mind was calm and serene. His own will entirely swallowed up in that of his Maker;—and while his bosom overflowed with love to all mankind, its chief bent was to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. It seemed to be a pleasant reflection to him, when he met his friends, that friendship did not end here;—but that they would be cemented in a more exalted state of existence. We were forcibly reminded, while standing by his bed-side, of the simple and beautiful lines of Watts:—

And when he came near to finish his race,
Like a fine setting sun he looked brighter in grace;
And gave a sure hope at the end of his day,
Of rising in brighter array.

The last words the deceased was heard to utter were—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. He has crowned me with loving kindness, and his tender mercy has held out to the last." His last end was emphatically peace; and many, with regard to him, will unite with us in saying—"*the memory of the just is blessed!*"

ANECDOTES OF AVARICE.

Sir William Smyth of Bedfordshire, who was my kinsman, when he was near seventy, was wholly deprived of his sight: he was persuaded to be couched by Taylor the occulist, who by agreement was to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight:—Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was able to read and write without the use of spectacles, during the rest of his life;—but as soon as the operation was performed, and Sir William perceived the good effects of it, instead of being overjoyed as any other person would have been, he began to lament the loss (as he called it) of his sixty guineas. His contrivance therefore now, was how to cheat the occulist; he pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing perfectly; and for that reason the bandage on his eye was continued a month longer than the usual time; by this means he obliged Taylor to compound the bargain, and accept of twenty guineas; for a covetous man thinks no method dishonest which he may legally practise to save his money. Sir William was an old bachelor, and at the time Taylor couched him, had a fair estate in land, a large sum of money in the stocks, and not less than 5, or £6000 in his house. But to conclude this article; all the dramatic writers, both ancient and modern as well as the keenest and most elegant satirists, have exhausted their whole stock of wit to expose avarice; this is the chief subject of Horace's satires and epistles; and yet the character of a covetous man hath never been fully drawn, or sufficiently explained. The Euclio of Plautus, the L'Avare of Moliere, and the Miser of Shadwell, have been all exceeded by some persons who have existed within my own knowledge. If you could bestow on a man of this disposition, the wealth of both the Indies, he would not have *enough;* because by *enough* (if such a word is to be found in the vocabulary of Avarice) he always means more than he is possessed of. Crassus, who had a yearly revenue sufficient to maintain a great army, perished, together with his son, in endeavouring to add to his store. In the fable of Midas, instead of renouncing the gift, which the god had bestowed on him, he had chosen to die, in the act of creating gold. *King's Memoirs.*

Christian Register.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1824.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY. The following is a list of the members of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society, for the year 1824, appointed at a late meeting of the Trustees.

Executive Committee.

Rev. NOAH WORCESTER, D. D.
Rev. JOHN FOSTER, D. D.
Rev. EZRA RIPLEY, D. D.
Rev. ELIJAH PARISH, D. D.
Rev. JOHN PIERCE, D. D.
Hon. SAMUEL HAVEN.
JONATHAN PHILLIPS, Esq.
Mr LEWIS TAPPAN.
Mr THOMAS VOSE.
Dr N. PEABODY.

DISSENTER'S MARRIAGES. An effort has been made for a number of years past, by the dissenters in England to obtain relief, in relation to the solemnization of matrimony. The subject of complaint is, that all marriages, in order to be valid must be solemnized according to the service of the Church of England, whatever conscientious scruples any individual might have against repeating the service.—In the House of Lords June 12, 1823, the Marquis of Lansdowne, moved that the Bill granting relief &c. be read a second time. In favour of the bill it was plead, that it was a privilege which, since it was extended to one class of subjects (Jews and Quakers) ought to be equally extended to all. At the same time it was shown that the bill asked for no liberty that would at all impair the salutary influence of the law for the prevention of clandestine marriages. The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill, because he did not approve certain features of it, though he thought that the relief asked for ought to be granted in some shape. Lord Liverpool disliked the Bill as it stood, but wished a new one might be introduced. He proposed an abridgement and re-modification of the liturgy,* in accommodation to the scruples of the Dissenters. The Archbishop of Canterbury was quite displeased with the suggestion of Lord Liverpool respecting an alteration of the liturgy. "I look at the noble lord's suggestions" says he, "with infinite alarm, as the first attempt to alter its liturgy to meet doctrinal objections."† He professed great respect to the religious scruples of his fellow-christians, and acknowledged that some relief should be granted, but objected to the Bill. The Bishop of Worcester was of opinion that relief ought to be granted, and did not feel the objection that the Archbishop of Canterbury had made to the suggestion of Lord Liverpool respecting an alteration of the litugy. Lord Redesdale was decidedly and unqualifiedly opposed to the Bill. Lord Harrowby thought that relief ought to be granted—was glad that the bill was introduced, and hoped if this bill did not pass, the subject would go to a committee, and come before the House next session in a more acceptable shape. The Bishop of Chester was opposed to the bill, though he professed a tenderness for the religious scruples of others. Lord Calthrope gave his qualified approbation of the bill. He thought, however, the relief granted should be extended only to Unitarians, for it seemed to him that this was the only class of Christians agrieved. The Bishop of Llandaff thought the bill too loose. He wished some relief might be given the petitioners, but was not yet prepared to say how it could best be done. He spoke of Lord Liverpool's suggestion about an alteration of the liturgy with great respect, and, though he felt some objection to it, was not prepared to say that it was impracticable. If he objected to the bill it would be because he had not sufficient time to decide on its merits. Lord Ellenborough said the bill really went to nothing but to relieve religious scruples, which every one admitted should be relieved. He could not think that moral or religious principles could be advanced by forcing persons in this way into a conformity with the church. He was convinced that every thing of that sort only widened the breach. No friend to the church could wish that Dissenters, particularly Unitarians, should be compelled either to profess conformity to doctrines and worship which they disavowed, or be debarred from entering into the most important relation of life. Few things would pain him more than to see that right reverend bench arrayed in opposition to such a measure as this. Such conduct could do them no good. From them the bill took little—to the Dissenters it gave much.

Lord Carnarvon thought the grievance attempted to be removed by this bill, so great, that he knew not how their Lordships could be brought to overlook it. He urged that it be considered in committee. He was sensible there were difficulties in the case, and that it required discussion, but the sooner it was entered on the better. If there were some deterred from a willing conformity to the church service, only by a few words of a doctrinal nature, it might be well to inquire if relief could not be given by the church, without any change of the law. It did not occur to him that it would be objectionable that the minister should be allowed to omit, (for example,) words alluding to the doctrine of the Trinity, provided the party conscientiously objected to a recognition of that doctrine. It might be for the benefit of the church itself to open its doors, and the strength of dissent might be weakened by such a conciliation. The church would be benefitted and the cause of morality advanced.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (who moved the second reading of the bill) had no design to hasten a decision on the subject. His object was to obtain the admission that the evil existed, and lead to an inquiry how it could be cured.—Though he had heard objections to the bill, he had heard no argument to show that it was good, either for the *State*, the *Church*, or the *people*, to compel conformity at a moment when policy, religion, and morality, called for the utmost sincerity, and counselled their lordships, when wishing to impose a binding religious sanction, to seek one which was consistent with the feelings and opinions of the parties whom it was meant to affect.

On dividing the house the number of Peers appeared to be equal, viz. 15 for and 15 against the reading of the bill. 18 proxies were then produced, 6 for and 12 against the bill. Among those in favour of the bill, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Harrowby.

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice, the next day, that early in the next session he should bring the same subject before their Lordships.

MR SMALLFIELD'S LETTER. In our last we intimated that we should probably publish, this week, a letter from Mr Smallfield of Hackney, (Eng.) written in answer to the letter of Mr Potter, of R. I. from which we inserted some extracts last week. We find upon more particular attention to this letter that it is not such as would probably be interesting to our readers.—Instead therefore of inserting the letter we shall only give a brief account of the correspondence, which it is a part.

Mr Smallfield is an English gentleman, residing in Homerton, Hackney, (near London). He belongs to the denomination known in England under the appellation "General Baptists." This class of Baptists, it appears, are Unitarian and Anti-Calvinistic in their sentiments.—Upwards of five years ago, Mr Smallfield addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr Benedict of Pawtucket, R. I. requesting information whether there were any Baptists in America whose sentiments accorded with the "Old General Baptists of Great Britain." To this letter Mr Benedict returned a short but friendly answer, in 1817, and promised that his inquiries should be answered. Mr Benedict being of the class of Christians called "Particular Baptists," and not coinciding in sentiment with Mr Smallfield, gave his letter to Mr Potter requesting him to answer it. After an ineffectual endeavour to induce some person of his denomination, of more years and experience, to answer the letter, Mr Potter at length undertook himself to collect the necessary information, and in April 1823 addressed a letter to Mr Smallfield in reply to his letter first addressed to Mr Benedict. From this letter of Mr Potter, our extracts of last week were taken. Mr Smallfield's reply is dated July 5, 1823. The principal circumstance of interest in Mr Smallfield's letter, is, the information it furnishes that the "General Baptists" of Great Baitain very nearly accord in sentiment with the sect of Baptists in this country, called "*Christians.*" This sect we know is rapidly increasing throughout the United States, and is daily becoming more respectable by the increasing acquirements of many of their preachers, and the disposition they generally possess to embrace all opportunities of improving their qualifications.—It is probably known to many of our readers that there is a respectable and increasing society of this class of Christians in this city. We are happy to learn that they have purchased land, and are making arrangements for the erection of a church, next season, on a vacant spot of land at the corner of Summer and Sea streets.

MR WELLES. In inserting without comment, as we did last week, the extract from Mr Welles' "Farewell to the year," we were not insensible that we were exposing ourselves, for the time, to the imputation of bad taste, and error in judgment: as it is very natural to suppose, that an article inserted without comment, is inserted because it is approved.

In relation to the article in question, we now state, that, in view of the channel through which it came, and the manner in which it was urged upon us, we found that we could not, with tolerable decency, refuse it an insertion; and the late hour at which it was handed us, left no opportunity for explanation or comment. No person can dislike more than we did, its turgid and overstrained style, and its general bad taste; and among the motives which led us to waive the objections we felt to its insertion, one was this,—that if such was the taste of one who had professedly come to instruct our youth in oratory, it was time that it was subjected to the wholesome criticism of an enlightened public.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Register.

MR REED.—I read a communication in the last Register, respecting the propriety of clergymen entering upon the duties of their office, at so early an age as is customary at the present day. After giving the arguments of your correspondent all the force which candour would permit, for one, I am constrained to differ from him in opinion. Allowing, as he suggests, "that the practices of the primitive churches were calculated for universal imitation," yet there is nothing established in the scriptures to oppose the admission of youthful teachers. The case of Timothy alone, is certainly enough to decide at once the question.

It is not strictly true, that "our Saviour did not enter upon his public duties till he was 30 years of age." On the contrary, we find him at the age of 12, in the temple disputing with the Doctors.

But I presume that the Scriptures need not be referred to, on this subject. As those who possess the necessary qualifications, of whatever age, of course, need no other warrant for entering upon the arduous and responsible office, than the invitation of a christian society capable to judge of the qualifications, that fit them to become their minister. I believe that a young man of attractive and solid talents will be *equally*, (not to say *more*) useful than one whose accumulated years have brought with them an increased load of cares, both of a public and private nature. That many of our young men from their zeal to qualify themselves to discharge their duties so as to meet the expectations of their friends, *injure their health*, is a melancholy fact; but this is an evil, which, with the suitable indulgence of their parishes, it is in their power to remedy.

I was sorry to read any thing which might tend to destroy the influence of young clergyman. For one, I always listen to a preacher who has just taken upon himself at an early period of his manhood, the sacred office, with peculiar sensations of respect and delight, provided, as I trust is generally the case, he feels the importance of his undertaking, and faithfully endeavours, according to his ability to *improve* as well as to instruct his audience.

Who is the best qualified to warn the *youthful* transgressors of the laws of God? Is it not he who is still sensible to the temptations incident to early life? Is he not as likely to have as great an influence—who is, perhaps, but a few years their superior—as one whom youth are sometimes, in their folly, apt to imagine carries about him the prejudices of the age before?

It is certainly best to have these things as they now are. We now have the *young teacher*, fresh from his books, zealous to establish a character which shall command respect and ensure usefulness through a long life; and we have too, the privilege of listening to the solemn voice of experience from some, whose hairs have grown grey in the service of their God and their fellow men. So that no excuse is left to the aged or the young, that they have not the means of improvement and preparation for another world presented to them in a way most congenial to their taste and best calculated for their growth in goodness. A HEARER.

For the Christian Register.

THE PUBLISHING FUND.

This Society still continues its useful but unobtrusive labours and has given to the public a series of interesting moral and religious tracts. The third part of the Geneva Catechism just published forms their twelfth emission and is a book calculated for extensive use. Most of the tracts however are in the form of tales, and seem to meet in a measure the current demand for this kind of reading; they assume the broad principles of christian theology and ethics, which are common to all the disciples of Jesus Christ, without intermeddling with sectarian prejudices or party views. Their fund consists of about $1500 which is invested in tracts, distributed among suitable agents for sale, chiefly in New-England, and though peculiar circumstances have checked the progress of the Society, by preventing its publications for nearly a year of its short existence, its actual number of tracts sold amount to about 16,000, and a large portion of these have gone into the interior where few tracts appear, that are calculated to promote vital and practical piety. The Society makes no appeal to the charity of the public, but depends entirely on the sale of tracts, at a low price for the activity of its operations, and we trust those who wish to increase the circulation of such books will purchase freely.

X.

For the Christian Register.

MR REED.—If you think the following communication will by its example tend to promote the general interest of Bible Societies, please to publish it in your valuable paper.

The ladies of the Rev. Dr. BANCROFT's congregation, Worcester, have presented $30 to constitute him a member for life of the American Bible Society, and on the first Sabbath in the year, a collection amounting to $52,04, was taken in his society, in aid of the Auxiliary Bible Society in that county.

Worcester, Jan. 6, 1824.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday the 30th ult. a new Congregational Church was formed in the western part of this city. The council by which the church was formed consisted of the Rev. Messrs Dwight, Wisner and Green, of this city, and the Rev. Mr Fay, of Charlestown, with delegates from their respective churches. In the account given of this church, in the Recorder, it is called a "Church of evangelical principles." The paper adds that this formation of a new church is a cause of rejoicing, not only on general principles, "but also because it adds another to the number of Churches in the metropolis who hold the faith once delivered to the saints."

AFRICAN COLONY.—The Richmond Visitor of Dec. 27, states that a ship was to sail, the following week, for Montserado, with *one hundred and fourteen* free coloured people, for the colony at that place. One hundred and six of them are from Petersburg, and eight from Richmond. Their passage money is twenty dollars each, exclusive of provisions.

The Richmond Visitor of the 27th ult. has the following paragraph.

"*The Charleston Baptist Association* recently recommended to the Churches, that their children be carried to the house of the Lord, and there be publickly commended to his blessing, and dedicated to his service. The design of this ceremony is to impress more deeply on the minds of parents their obligations to give their children a religious education."

What is this but the spirit of *infant* baptism? We rejoice to see our Baptist brethren so far conquering their prejuices against our practice, on this subject, as to recommend an important and substantial part of it, to the observance of their churches.

DONATION.—A family in Southington, Conn. (Rev. William Robinson's) has lately given $1000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to be considered as a *permanent fund*, the interest of which should be annually appropriated for the support of a school for native youths at some of the missionary establishments in India.

CHINESE YOUTHS.—There are at this time two Chinese youths in Boston, who have consented to be put under the care and direction of such benevolent persons as may assist in their education. They are designed for the Mission School at Cornwall, (Conn.)—The prudential committee of the A. B. C. F. M. has appropriated fifty dollars, to be applied annually to their support and education, till they are prepared for the school, for which they are designed.

JEWS SOCIETY.—On the evening of the 18th ult. a meeting was held in this city for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a society, whose object should be to favour and assist christian Jews.—At this meeting, a committee of nine was appointed to form a constitution for a "Jews Society," with liberty to call another meeting, when they were prepared to report. Mr Simon, a converted Jew, lately from Poland, was present on this occosion, and addressed the meeting.

Mr Simon states that count Von Der Recke, who has established an Asylum in Germany for converted Jews, is from one of the first families in Germany. He devotes himself entirely to his new undertaking, and lives in a style of the greatest simplicity. His establishment now consists of *one hundred and thirty Jews and orphan children.*

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* An alteration of the liturgy was the original wish of the Dissenters; especially of the Unitarians who were the most active and influential petitioners; but wishing to avoid all that might be objectionable in the features of the bill, it was so altered as to give relief not particularly to Unitarians, (though they were the persons principally aggrieved) but to all who conscientiously declined conformity.

† We cannot but think the Archbishop of Canterbury entirely in error, as it regards the policy of "altering the liturgy to meet doctrinal objections." We have ever thought and still think that such an alteration would tend more than any other circumstance to lessen the frequency of dissent, and even to bring back conscientious dissenters into the fold of the church.—No measure, we contend, would so effectually build up and strengthen the Establishment, as such a modification of some of its articles, and its liturgy, as would admit the conscientious of the different sects of dissenters to the enjoyment of its privileges and its worship; and it is to us a circumstance of great astonishment that the heads of the English church, in their zeal for the Establishment, and their alarm at the increase of Dissenters, are so blind as to overlook this most important, and, as it seems to us, effectual means of checking the practice of dissent, and *securing* the ascendency of the Church.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

John Bowring, the translator of Russian poetry, and Henry S. Van Dyk, have in press a work entitled "Batavian Anthology, or specimens of the Dutch Poets, with remarks on the poetical literature and language of the Netherlands."

Mr Coleridge, the poet, is about to publish "Aids to reflection, in a series of moral and spiritual aphorisms, extracted chiefly from the works of Archbishop Leighton: with notes and interposed remarks.

The Quaker poet, Bernard Barton, is preparing a new volume of poems for the press.

Mr Cooper's new novel "The Pilot," was announced in the London Courier of the 15 October, for publication early in the present month. It is said that it was looked for with much impatience by the London readers. It is also in the press in New York, and will be published in a few days.

Mr Wiley, of New York, has in the press, a series of Tales, called "Legends of the Thirteen Republics" —the first is to be "Lionel Lincoln, or Boston Beleaguered."

STEAM ENGINE.—By the accidental bursting of the generator of Mr Perkins' steam engine, it is satisfactorily ascertained that no danger can be apprehended from any explosion of an engine constructed on the principles of his. In an article from a Manchester paper, is the following statement.

"Whilst the expansive, or more accurately, the elastic force of *steam*, renders the utmost vigilance necessary to guard against accidental explosion, a vessel containing water, or a *non elastic* fluid, even at a temperature of 500 deg. may be rent asunder with perfect impunity to the by-standers. The accident therefore, proves the perfect safety of the *principle* upon which Mr Perkins constructed his engine—that of subjecting water to an immense pressure, which enables it to bear an elevation of temperature of 500 degrees without producing steam beyond the small quantity requisite for giving motion to each succeeding stroke of the piston."

A Philadelphia paper states that a Comet is now visible from 4 to 6 o'clock in the morning; at 5 o'clock it bears a little to the North of East, at an angle of about 30 degrees from the horizon, and appears to move with great rapidity.

It is presumed to be the same which was lately discovered in this neighbourhood.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. On Tuesday evening Dr Hale delivered a Lecture, at No. 7, Franklin Hall, introductory to a course of Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. On Wednesday the Legislature of this state assembled at the State House, agreeably to adjournment.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary, respecting new towns incorporated last year. A petition praying for an alteration in the law regulating Courts of Probate, and the offices of Registers of Deeds, was read and committed.

In the House, a number of petitions were read and committed.

The time of meeting was fixed at 10 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered, except Mondays at 11.

The usual joint Committee was appointed by the Senate and House to wait on his excellency the Governor and to inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he had to offer.

His Excellency soon afterwards transmitted his message.

We have not room for an abstract of the Message. The principal subjects of interest which are recommended to the attention of the Legislature are, our *primary schools*, and the *militia*.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE. The Legislature of Maine, commenced its Winter Session on Wednesday.

The LEGISLATURE of New York commenced its session at Albany, on Monday last.

Another Egyptian Mummy was brought in the brig C. Augusta, which arrived at this port on Monday, from Trieste.

SMALL POX.—The following is an extract of a letter just received from Lexington, Mass. We hope that the alarm which has very naturally excited amongst the inhabitants of that town, will also be felt here, and in all our towns, and that it will induce the people to avail themselves of the easy and certain antidote of this dreadful disease, which human ingenuity and benevolence, by the blessing of Providence, has been enabled to discover and bring to our aid.

Lexington, Jan. 5, 1824.

"You have probably heard that we have the small pox amongst us. There are so many stories in circulation, that it is difficult to tell what the truth of the case is. From the best that I can learn, there are but four, *yet*, that have had the disorder. They all belonged to one family, were taken down with it about ten days ago, all about the same time; one *only*, of them is dead. A great many people have been exposed, as they did not discover what the disorder was, till more than a week after the patients were seized.—I think it likely that it will spread some, though the inhabitants have taken great pains to get themselves vaccinated. We had no meeting on Sunday, and all the public schools, except the academy, are closed."

It is stated in the Hartford Times of Tuesday that the Small Pox has been introduced into Glastonbury (Conn.) by a woman from New York, whose husband has died there of the disease. Her young child has died since her arrival, and another person has caught the disease.

WORCESTER COAL.—It is stated in the Worcester Spy of Wednesday, that a very careful and accurate experiment has been made to determine the comparative merit of the *Worcester, Lehigh, and Rhode-Island* Coal. The result, we learn, is decidedly in favour of the Worcester coal. The thermometer was raised by an equal weight of the W. coal to 179 degrees, whilst that of Lehigh raised it only to 160. The Worcester coal maintained its temperature longer than the Lehigh. The residuum, however, of the Worcester coal was a trifle greater than that of the Lehigh.

THE NEW COAL MINE.—The bed is apparently of considerable depth and of great extent, shewing itself in various places. At the place where it is now open, it appears above the surface of the earth, and may be procured in vast quantities, at an expense, almost nominal. It is of the species called Anthracite, by mineralogists, and is the same kind as the Liverpool glance coal, the Rhode Island coal, and the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal. It is valuable in furnaces and forges, and for most manufacturing and domestic purposes. We have burned some of it, and find it to ignite readily, and to produce great heat. It has been burned with the R. Island and with the Lehigh coal, and found to ignite easier, and to burn longer after taken from the fire, than either of them; but the specimens which we have seen, we think leave a greater residuum than the Lehigh. As the bed is excavated deeper, it will probably be more pure.

The coal has been considerably used at the Brewery in this town, and is found to answer better than other coal for that purpose. *Worcester Spy.*

An application is to be made to the Legislature of New-York, by a company, to be incorporated for the purpose of supplying the city of New-York with Coal, Capital $100,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—This city contains upwards of fifty thousand souls, and employs two hundred thousand tons shipping. In the year 1761 it contained one hundred barracks and three or four stone houses; this change has then been brought about in sixty years. And yet we have been accused of wandering in the regions of fancy, when we have contemplated the growth of this continent; No, it is not fancy, but fact, solid fact, proved by statistical tables; but the truth of the matter is, fact. so far exceeds fancy, that our fellow citizens have mistaken the one for the other! we grow faster than our own ideas of grandeur and greatness will admit, and turn with revolting incredulity from the evidence afforded by fact. *Balt. Chron.*

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—There have arrived in the port of Philadelphia, from foreign places, during the last year, 112 ships, 199 brigs, 791 schooners and 11 sloops. Of these, 11 ships were from Canton and 2 from Calcutta and Madras. The imports and exports have been greater than for some years past.

COMMERCE OF PROVIDENCE.—During the last year, there entered at our Custom-House from foreign ports, 87 vessels; cleared for ditto, 75; coasting vessels entered, 465; cleared, 360; coasters arrived at this port, not obliged by law to enter, including river packets and steam-boats, two thousand two hundred and ninety-six. *Providence American.*

THE ONTARIO CANAL to connect Canandaigua N. Y. with the great Western Canal is expected to be completed within this year. The full sum required by the act of incorporation, $50,000 has been subscribed. The spirit of internal improvements which prevails in the State of N. York must eventually give her a proud ascendency over either of the N. England States.

CAPTIVE RETURNED.—Mr Samuel Bangs, printer, a native of this city has arrived in Providence from Santiago, after an absence from his country, and a captivity of nearly seven years. He is publishing in a Providence paper a narrative of his adventures and sufferings. He left Baltimore, in 1816, with the insane and unfortunate expedition, under Gen. Mina, Col. Perry, &c. for the purpose of Revolutionizing Mexico. At the time to which the published part is brought down, a great part of the adventurers had died, been executed, or were imprisoned by the Spaniards. It seems that Mr B. went out in the expectation of being Printer to the Republic of Mexico. *Cent.*

NEW HOSPITAL.—A plan for building a new fever Hospital at New-York being before the council of that city, it was stated that the committee were satisfied that contracts for the timber required in its construction, could be most advantageously formed on the shores of lake Champlain. This fact strongly illustrates the benefits arising from the Grand Canal.

A Child about the age of twelve years attached to the family of Mr Coe, at the Maumee, lately lost himself in the woods, where he remained twenty-one days subsisting entirely upon nuts. The people of the neighbourhood searched for him several days unsuccessfully, and he was at last found by an Indian, who spoke English to whom he told his story. He was about forty miles from home, and had nearly perished with the cold. *Detroit Gazette.*

On the farm of Capt. Thayer, in Portsmouth, there have been recently picked from one of his trees, apples of the second growth of the last season.

A meeting of citizens was held at Great Barrington on the 23d ult. to adopt measures for the relief of the Greeks. An address was delivered by Wm. C. Bryant, Esq. and resolutions adopted for the furtherance of the object of the meeting.

The Berkshire Medical Institution have adopted resolutions in favour of the Greeks; one of which provides for the appointment of a committee to obtain collections for the Greek Fund.

A resolution for taxing Bachelors over 25 has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and a committee of seven MARRIED men was appointed to fix the amount! *Hartford paper.*

The exports from England of British manufactures, the last year, to Buenos Ayres and Chili, are stated to have exceeded 7,000,000 of dollars in amount.

One of the advantages of our country is the facility with which intelligence is diffused. For a trifling expense, persons, wherever resident, can receive papers per mail; and perhaps the public in general suffer more by the delay of papers than by that of letters.

A great and increasing fault in the sacred music is this country is indistinct articulation. So indistinct in the singing in many of our churches that scarcely one word of a psalm is intelligible. *Con. pap.*

Capt. James Riley, celebrated for his adventures among the Arabs, in the Deserts of Africa, is a member of the Ohio Legislature, now in session.

Mr White has completed his surveys made with the view of ascertaining the practicability of supplying the city of New-York with fresh water from the streams of Westchester county. The waters of Groton, it is believed, may be conveyed into the city.

The Richmond Militia which was ordered out at the late alarm, appears to have found something to do; *one poor negro* has been shot, who was wandering through the street. It is stated that he neglected the challenge of the sentinel—and after being hailed twice, received a ball in his head.

The great importance of the New York Canal is daily becoming more obvious; houses in Albany, which formerly rented for $75, are now eagerly sought after at $200.

The number of mechanic apprentices in Philadelphia, is 14,000, in New York, 11,000.

The MEXICAN government has negociated a loan with the house of Barclay, of about 20,000,000 dollars. The contract is made at 7 per cent, and secured by the custom house revenue.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 26. A new bill was reported by the Committee of Finance, "to revive and continue in force certain acts relative to the collection of duties," &c.

Mr Barton offered a resolution on the subject of selling the *lead mines* and *salines* of the United States.

A resolution was offered and laid on the table relative to providing for the triennial election of the officers of the Senate.

Mr Mills gave notice that on Monday he should ask leave to propose an amendment to the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President. Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 29. A petition from Philadelphia on a revision of the tariff—one also from Baltimore on French spoliations, with several others were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The Naval Committees were instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of establishing a *Navy Yard* at Charlestown, S. C.

Mr Mills offered his resolution on the subject of an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, and spoke at some length in support of his resolution.

Resolutions were agreed to, respecting inquiries on the subject of lead mines &c.—national road—and a post route in Ohio.

The bill on *discriminating duties* was taken up and underwent considerable discussion. It was postponed to the next day.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30. The consideration of the bill on discriminating duties was resumed, discussed at some length, and passed.

Several private bills passed to third readings.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31. A number of petitions and bills for the relief of private persons were passed.

A resolution respecting the appointment of officers of the Senate, and also, one respecting claimants of lands in Florida, was discussed and agreed to. After acting on some private relief bills, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 26. The Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of fixing by law the nett amount of annual income, which shall disqualify any applicant from being placed on the revolutionary pension list. Considerable discussion took place on the bill for the relief of *Schaeffer*.—The question was decided by yeas and nays, 79 for and 85 against it.

Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.—The motion relative to an enlargement of the means of education at West Point Academy was negatived.

On motion of Mr FLOYD, a committee was appointed to report on the expediency of occupying Columbia and Oregon river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indians.

The bill reported by the committee of the judiciary, respecting the payment of Marshals, &c. was passed to be engrossed.

A bill was also passed to be engrossed relative to costs in prosecutions for the infringement of patents.

Mr Webster, from the Committee of the judiciary, reported that it is not expedient to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy. After some explanatory remarks by Mr Webster, it was agreed to lay the report on the table.

Numerous reports on private petitions were acted on.

A resolution was adopted relative to measures for restraining the citizens of the U. S. and foreigners from hunting on Indian lands.

The President's Message, and Documents, on the Expenditures of the Ordnance Department, made at the request of the House in January last was referred to a select committee.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31. A bill concerning Invalid Pensioners, was reported, read, and committed.

The Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of granting rights of redemption to certain lands in Louisianna, &c.

A bill for extending the Cumberland road was taken up and committed. Ayes 73, Noes 79.

A bill from the Senate on the subject of *discriminating duties* was read twice, *passed* and sent to the Senate.

A Message was received from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of State relating to the condition and future prospects of the Greeks. This report covered various documents from which the desired information was to be obtained.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

SEVILLE, OCT. 27.—The French have embarked an immense number of pieces of brass ordnance both from hence and Cadiz, on board the squadron in which the Royal Guard is to sail for Brest. Some officers of the Spanish Artillery state their value does not amount to less than 8,000,000 of dollars. This system, it is understood, they have adopted by way of repayment of the expenses of the war.

GEN. RIEGO.—The body of Riego escaped mutilation after his execution, the populace being averse to its suffering such indignity.

The wife (now widow) and brother of Riego had petitioned the King of France to protect the life of that Patriot; but their prayers were too late—the fatal cord had been drawn.

A subscription has been set on foot in London for the relief of the widow of Riego.

The affairs of Van Dieman's Land have taken a turn for the worse, in consequence of the efforts making by the British Government to have the colony support itself. Duties had been raised, and as the government received grain by sealed proposals, the price fell more than one third.

THE GREEKS.—The late accounts from Europe relative to the war in Greece, are highly encouraging. The following sketch from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, furnishes an outline of the particulars.

It is now well ascertained, that the arms of the oppressed Greeks have been crowned with victory both by sea and upon the land. In the naval action which was mentioned in our last, the Greeks, by means of their fire ships burnt four large Turkish vessels; others were sunk or stranded on the coast of Asia, and two captured frigates were taken to the port of Pasara. The rest of the Ottoman fleet being pursued took refuge in the port of Oliveto. The action took place as before stated, near Mitylene, and lasted more than four hours. A letter from Calamata, of the 17th of October, also announces that the Turkish army, under the command of Salib, Pacha of Adrianople, and Jessuf Pacha, which penetrated into Livadia, has experienced several signal defeats, and is now fleeing to Thessaly, with the Greeks close at their heels. The other army, composed of troops of Scodra, has also experienced heavy losses several times. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Lord Byron, at the last advices, was in the Island of Cephalonia.

Washington Irving is reported to have collected materials for a very interesting work, during his recent tour in Germany. He sojourned some time at Versailles, before returning to England, where he met several choice English spirits, who at present reside in that once celebrated and gay city, and who continue periodically to supply works of imagination and criticism to the popular reviews and magazines in London.

Dr Chalmers resigned his charge of St John's Parish, Glasgow, on the 5th of November, and was soon to be installed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St Andrews.

Lord Erskine died at the seat of his brother in Scotland, on the 17th of November, in the 75th year of his age.

Sir Hudson Lowe's application to the court of King's Bench to have a criminal information filed against Mr B. O'Meara, has been refused.

At a recent sale of a gentleman's effects in England, twenty dozen of choice claret were sold for the enormous sum of £845, equal to $3751, 80.

There are in Liverpool, Eng. about 1250 taverns &c. being on an average one public house to every 12 or 20 families. Within 300 yards of the market place, there are 102 licenced houses.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 15th ultimo, at Haddam, the Rev WILLIAM JARVIS of Norwalk, was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests, by Bishop Brownell.

Rev. Isaac Chase was ordained pastor over the South Baptist Church in New Bedford, on Wednesday the 24th ult.

In Vershire, Vt. on the 10th ult. Rev. Thomas Simpson, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place.

At Jay, N. Y. on the 12th ult. Rev. Henry Slater, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place. Mr Slater is the first settled minister in Jay.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr Wm. Locke to Miss Judith Bishop —Wm. W. Sprague to Miss Sarah Small—Lieut. Henry Bruce, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Eliza H. Marston —Mr George Adams to Miss Margaret Neef—Dr John Stockbridge, of Bath, to Miss Eliza Isabella Russell.

In Gloucester, Mr George Davis, jr. to Miss Lydia Phipps.

In Edgarton, (Martha's Vineyard) on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr Thaxter, Mr Charles Athearn, of Tisbury, to Miss Ann Thaxter, of Edgarton.

In Cambridgeport, Mr Rufus Fisk to Miss Eunice Stone.

In Salem, by Rev Mr Brazer, Mr Jabez Allen, of Boston, to Miss Ruth Burrill.

In Providence, Mr Welcome Ide to Miss Mary Ann Hathaway.

In Charlestown, by the Rev. Mr Ware, Mr Nath'l F. Ames, to Miss Maria Carlisle, all of this city.

DIED,

In this city, Mr Wm. King, aged 52—He retired to bed as well as usual, and expired in a few moments without a groan.

In Hallowell, Mr William Bond, son of Mr Thomas Bond. aged 23.

On Friday evening last, Mrs Alice Baker, relict of Wm. Baker, Esq. aged 81.

In this city on Sunday evening last, Mr Aaron Payne, aged 46.

In Roxbury, on Monday morning, Mr William Blanley, aged 66.

Mr Walker's Sermon.

IN the press, and will be published at this office tomorrow, and for sale at the bookstores in this city, and at Cambridge, "A Sermon, preached in Brooklyn, Connecticut, at the installation of Rev. Samuel Joseph May, November 5, 1823, by Rev. James Walker, of Charlestown;" together with the Charge, by Rev. Dr. Freeman, of Boston; the Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. W. B. O. Peabody of Springfield; and the Address to the Society, by Rev. Dr. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass.

January 9.

Channing's Sermon.

JUST published at this Office, 12 cts. single, $1,00 per dozen, $7,00 per hundred, "A Sermon, delivered at the ordination of the Rev. JARED SPARKS, to the pastoral care of the First Independent Church in Baltimore, May 5, 1819. By WM. ELLERY CHANNING, Minister of the Church of Christ, in Federal-street. Boston. *Eleventh Edition.*

Geneva Catechism,—Third Part.

JUST PUBLISHED, at this Office, for the Trustees of the Publishing Fund, "Questions and Answers upon the Duties of the Christian Religion, being the *Third Part* of the Geneva Catechism." Jan. 2, 1824.

Advice to a Young Woman at Service.

JUST published at this Office, for the Trustees of the Publishing Fund, price 6 cts. "Advice to a Young Woman at Service, in a letter to a friend, by the author of James Talbot."

FOR sale at this office, on very reasonable terms, the following valuable works.

Wakefield's Translation of the New Testament.
Young Minister's Companion.
Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
Law's Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.
Chalmer's Discourses.
Reed's Apology for Infant Baptism.
Paley's Natural Theology.
Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
Bancroft's Sermons.
Lathrop's Sermons.
Family Prayers.

POETRY.

"SOUND THE LOUD TRUMP!"

Adapted to 'Miriam's Song,' and sung in St Matthew's Church, New York, on occasion of taking a collection to aid the suffering Greeks.

BY MISS C. M. THAYER.

Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea!
The Moslem has fallen, and Greece shall be free!
Sing, for the land once so splendid in story,
The cradle of genius, the home of the brave,
Rekindles the fires of her primitive glory!
Greece shall exult over tyranny's grave.
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea!
The Moslem has fallen, and Greece shall be free!

Roused be the spirit that gallantly shone
When the Persian's proud host was in battle o'erthrown
—Wake the bold harp that for ages has slumbered,
The deeds of her heroes with ecstasy tell;
In glory's bright archives her sons shall be numbered
Immortal as those who at Marathon fell.
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea!
The Moslem has fallen, and Greece shall be free!

Loud let the chorus of triumph ascend;
Wide may the empire of FREEDOM extend!
Greece—where the olive and myrtle have flourished
Once the proud home of the free and the brave,
Where Science was cradled, and Liberty nourished—
Greece shall exult over tyranny's grave.
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea!
The Moslem has fallen, and Greece shall be free!

Praise to JEHOVAH, our Saviour and Lord!
Our zeal is his Spirit, our light is his Word;
He the strong fetters of slavery has broken,
His banner of Light to the nations unfurled;
The mandate of Mercy Jehovah has spoken,
And Freedom and Peace shall illumine the world!
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea!
The Moslem has fallen, and Greece SHALL BE FREE!

MISCELLANY.

THIRD YEAR OF THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The accounts, which we have from Greece for the present year, come down only to the beginning of September; but they bring the campaign by land to a close. It is not probable from the position in which these accounts leave the Turkish armies, that any further attempt to take the field in force will be made this year. At sea, it is probable we shall yet receive interesting accounts of attempt, if not of successes, on the part of the Greeks.

At the commencement of the present year, the Turks were reduced, in the Morea, to the four fortresses of Coron and Modon, (which are insignificant,) Patras, and the castle of Corinth, which are important. When the army of Churshid, the commander in chief, entered the Morea, the last year, a very powerful Turkish garrison was thrown into the castle of Corinth, which stands on a lofty hill, at the distance of about two miles from the town. Finding their numbers too great for this confined position, and wholly cut off from all communication with the surrounding country, a considerable part of the Turkish garrison made an attempt to cut their way to Patras. They were surprised in a defile, about half way between the two places, and refusing the terms of capitulation offered them, they were wholly destroyed. At a subsequent period an attempt was made to throw supplies into the fortress, previously to the arrival of the Turkish fleet for that purpose. To this end a large quantity of provisions was landed on the beach, by *neutral* vessels, chartered by the Turkish commandant of Patras. A party of Turks from the garrison attempted to descend the hill, to take possession of the provisions; but being deterred by the appearance of a numerous Greek force retreated to the castle, while all the provisions fell into the hands of the Greeks.

The campaign of the Turks this year was projected on the same plan with that of the last, but with more extensive combinations. From the head quarters at Larissa, in Thessaly, the commander in chief was to collect an army to move downward on the Morea. He was to be supported by the Pacha of Negropont, who was to cross to the adjacent continent, and having ravaged Attica, meet the Seraskier at the isthmus of Corinth.—The Pacha of Scutari was to descend with the long expected supplies from upper Albania; and passing through the mountains of Agrapha, form a junction with the Pacha in Livadia; while a third auxiliary corps under Omer Bey Brioni and Jussuf Pacha after being reinforced by a body of troops, to be landed by the Capudan Pacha at Coudyla, in Arcanania, was to cross into Livadia and there meet the combined forces, which were to move down into the Morea, at the moment when the fleet of the Capudan Pacha, having supplied the fortresses of Carysto, (in Negropont) of Coron, Modon, and Patras, should appear in the gulf of Lepanto, to support all these movements. The reader, who will be at the pains to compare this sketch with a map, will see how skilfully it was devised. The *Oriental Spertator* in alluding to it, exclaims in triumph, and in capital letters, L'HEURE FATALE DES GRECS EST PRES DE SONNER. Unfortunately for the prediction of this enlightened editor, not one part of this plan succeeded. We proceed briefly to sketch the mode of its failure.

At the close of the year 1822, we have seen that Churshid Pacha the Seraskier, had met the usual fate of an unsuccessful Turkish general. His place was supplied by Djelal Bey, pacha of Bosnia, who died immediately on his arrival at the head quarters, and not without strong suspicions of being poisoned. He was succeeded by Mehmed Ali, kirja, or lieutenant of Churshid, at the time of the death of the latter. This change of the persons of the commander in chief, was doubtless among the causes which retarded the operations of the campaign.

The first military attempt was on the fortress of Missolunghi, a strong town in the possession of the Greeks at the entrance of the gulf of Patras. The Turks had already besieged it at the close of the year 1822; and at the beginning of this year they determined to attempt it by assault. On the 6th of January, it was attacked by the Turkish army with great vigor, and the first line of the fortifications was carried. The besieged had reserved their strength to this moment, and made so spirited a sortie, that the Albanians in the Turkish army betook themselves to flight, and were soon followed by the rest of the assailants. Thus defeated in the attempt on Missolunghi, the Turkish commanders attempted to move directly eastward into Livadia. They were met by a body of Greeks on the *Aspropótamo*, (the Acklores) who successfully disputed their passage. In consequence of subsequent events, and after much individual desertion, the whole corps of Albanians in this army disbanded themselves and refused to keep the field.

With the spring of the year, the new elections in Greece came on, and more than one candidate was started for the important post of President. The Oriental Spectator appeals to this fact as a proof of the divided state of Grecian feelings, and as indicative of the approaching ruin of the race. We hope it is no bad sign for a nation to have more than one candidate for the Presidency. The meeting of the elective body took place at Astros, in the month of April. Napoli di Romania had been fixed upon as the future seat of government, a purpose for which the great strength of its fortifications and its vicinity to the naval islands, admirably fitted it. But the appearance of a plague, in consequence of the long confinement of a numerous Turkish army within the walls, made it expedient for the government to return to Astros, a small place at a little distance on the western coast of the gulph of Napoli. It appears that the offer of a re-election was made to Prince Mavrocordato; but that, considering the public good would be promoted by the choice of the Bey of Mania, he declined the office. Mavromichalis was accordingly chosen in his place as President of the Executive Council. John Orlando, a Hydriot, of character and influence, was made President of the Legislative Senate. In an interesting letter to the Philhellenic Societies of Switzerland and Germany, bearing date July 27, 1823, Prince Mavrocordato thus handsomely characterizes his successor: "The venerable and aged Chieftain, beloved for his disposition, well known for his patriotism, and strong alike from his wealth and the general esteem of all Greece."—The election of Mavromichalis put an end to the discontent which the Mainote leaders had felt, at the election of the Constantinopolitian prince Mavrocordato the last year. For the rest, the accounts which circulate of these dissentions must be received with great caution. In the Boston Daily Advertiser for Thursday last, we perceive an article quoted from the Smyrna Oriental Spectator, that Colocotroni has openly resisted the authority of the Senate and been thrown into prison. This calumny (for such we presume it to be) has often been repeated against Colocotroni. It is true this general is of the Mainote race, and was discontented that his venerable chief Mavromichalis was passed over at the first election. But that he ever defeated or resisted the government, there is no proof. When Churshid's army passed the mountains in July 1822, this same Oriental Spectator charged Ulysses with being bribed to let them pass; and as Colocotroni raised the siege of Patras at the same time, and marched towards Argos, the same paper also accused him of having deserted the cause, and of having fled to join the Turks with the military chest. It now appears that the whole was a plan concerted with great sagacity, and pursued with entire success, by the Grecian generals. Ulysses entered into a pretended negociation with Churshid, promising to leave the passage to the mountains free to him. Churshid, deceived, passed with his whole force, not thinking it necessary to leave any troops behind him to protect Thessaly. Ulysses meantime having despatched an express to Colocotroni, apprising him of the approaching invasion, Colocotroni made a rapid march into Argolis, met and defeated the Turkish army and slew its general. This was Colocotroni's desertion with the military chest. While he was thus employed, Ulysses was in rapid motion in Thessaly, and Churshid was obliged to hasten back to protect Larissa. This was the treachery of Ulysses.—But the calumny was circulated and did its office, and the truth will not reach one hundred who was thus misled. To return, however, to the events of this year. We have seen that the first operation in the Turkish campaign, the reduction of Missolunghi, had failed. In the month of May a general rising took place in the villages about Mount Pelion and the eastern side of the gulf of Volo. This was deemed of sufficient importance by the Seraskier, to induce him to send a strong force to reduce the Greeks. This force penetrated to the isthmus of Trikeri, where it was successfully resisted. The Oriental Spectator failed not to inform the friends of humanity that the isthmus had been forced, and Trikeri, one of the most flourishing Greek towns, reduced to ashes. In a subsequent number the misstatement was acknowledged: "Trikeri was not yet taken, though it probably would be; only twenty-four villages in its neighbourhood were destroyed." The event has proved that the isthmus was never forced, and the Turkish army, without having effected any thing, was called to head quarters.

On the first and third of May, the fleet of the Capudan Pacha sailed from Constantinople. According to the most probable accounts, it consisted of seventy ships of war of all sizes, and thirty transport vessels. The ships of war, however in the Turkish navy also serve the purpose of transport, and a considerable body of men was got on board, to reinforce the various garrisons. Though the general plan of the Turkish campaign was well understood to consist of the tower of the fortress and a debarkation of the troops at Patras; yet as the Capudan Pacha, the last year, had made a powerful effort to gain Scio, so it was thought, this year, that an attempt would be made on some of the islands. Ipsaro and Samos were thought to be particularly exposed, and the most active preparations were made to defend them. At Ipsaro 280 battering cannon were mounted on different parts of the coast itself little else than a rock. Twelve thousand men armed with muskets were organized to meet at a moment's warning. Twenty-five brigs, mounting each twelve cannons, and carrying crews from 110 to 120 men, 6 fire ships, and 120 gunboats or *scampavias* were in perfect readiness. We give this statement of the strength of the island with confidence, for we find it in the Smyrna papers. The motives of the Editor in thus letting the Turkish Admiral know what he might expect, if he attempted a landing, can be estimated.

No attempt however was made on any one of the islands, in the possession of the Greeks. About the beginning of June, the Capudan Pacha appeared off the coasts of Negropont and landed a large force. This body of men obliged the Greeks to raise the siege of Carystos. The garrison of that place, uniting with the forces thus landed, and the garrison of the city of Negropont, made an incursion into Attica, as far as the walls of Athens. The inhabitants of this city deserted it at the approach of the Turks, and took refuge in Salamis and the other islands. The fortress of Athens, however, was strongly garrisoned and well provisioned by the Greeks, and the Turkish troops from Negropont were obliged to retire, to check the progress that the Greeks were making in their absence in that island. Here ended the co-operation, which the Turkish commandant at Negropont was to afford to the general plan of the campaign.

With the appearance of the fleet of the Capudan Pacha, the Seraskier Mehmet Ali, in Thessaly, put himself in motion. Ulysses at his old post of Thermopylæ, and with a small army, kept him some time in check; the rather as rumours began to prevail of a general rising among the peasantry at many mountain villages around the plains of Thessaly, who had as yet taken no part in the war. The first symptoms of this rising were experienced by the Pacha of Scutari, who, with 8000 men, was to pass through the defiles of Agrapha, on his way to Livadia. The Agraphiotes took arms and resisted his passage, and under the brave chieftain Stornari, kept the Pacha long stationary and cost him many men. A reinforcement, however, of 4000 men, enabled him finally to force his way. We now for the last time quote the *Oriental Spectator*, the great source we repeat from which intelligence, unfavourable to the Greek cause, is circulated in Europe. The editor of that paper, who appears to be an ultra Frenchman, in Turkish pay, in his paper of the 20th of June, which is now before us, says. "*the Pacha of Scutari is now at Thermopylæ*," and in the paper of the 11th of July, it is further added, "*the Pacha of Scutari* WITH FORTY THOUSAND MEN *has taken possession of the first defiles of the Morea.*" Such intelligence coming from a spot within *a day's sail* of the scene of action, was truly alarming to the friends of humanity. *There was not a word of truth in it!* The Pacha of Scutari, down to the last accounts, has seen neither the defiles of the Morea nor Thermopylæ, and at the date of this pretended intelligence, was struggling hard with about 8000 men in the mountains of Agrapha!

After the reinforcement mentioned, the Pacha of Scutari and the Seraskier crossed the mountains into Livadia. Whether the former was in season to join forces with the latter, we have not been able to collect with certainty from the scene of action. However this be, the Turkish army advanced as far as the neighborhood of Castri, (the ancient Delphi,) where they received a check from some Grecian forces, posted in the mountains. The road through Delphi lies on a steep hill side, and is capable of being easily defended. Here the Turkish commander made a halt, either for his reinforcements to arrive, supposing him not yet to have been joined by the pacha of Scutari, (which we presume,) and as we know he was not yet, (nor at all) joined by the army in Arcanania under Jussuf. While stationary here, the Turkish squadron appeared off the port of Delphi. The Grecian generals, who had collected all their diiposable forces on the frontiers of Livadia, fearing that the Capudan Pacha would take the Turkish army on board, and thus transport it into the Morea, and thinking they could better cope with the Turks in the isthmus, fell back on Thebes to leave the pass into the isthmus open.

The Turkish Seraskier, however, deserted by the commander of Negropont, and not joined by the other auxiliary forces, neither attempted the march by land, nor yet the passage across the gulf. Not to be wholly inactive, he laid siege to the convent of St Lue, a strong fortified pile of buildings, within a few miles of the high road from Delphi to Thebes, whither it was reported that the rich inhabitants of Livadia had conveyed all their moveable property. Scarcely had the Turkish army invested this convent when the Grecian generals hastened to its relief. After five days spent in skirmishing and observation, a geveral battle was fought on the 25th of June. After a long and sanguinary contest, the Albanians who form a great part of the Turkish armies, fled, and the Greeks, from that moment, were masters of the field. The Turkish camp and baggage fell into their possession. An interesting letter from a gentleman at Athens to his friend in London, published in the Daily Advertiser in the course of last week, mentions that the Albanians attached a paper to the gates of the monastery, setting forth, that as they had often found refuge there, they would not allow it to be destroyed.

The wrecks of the Turkish army retreated to Carpenitza, there to await Jussuf from Acarnania and the Pacha of Scutari, supposing him not previously to have effected his junction. Meantime multiplied disasters had befallen the Turkish cause on the side of Acarnania. The Ottoman force, as we have already observed, had been defeated in the assault on Missolunghi at the commencement of the campaign, and repulsed in the attempt to cross the Apropotanio. When the news reached this force, of the events at St Lue, of the defeat of the Turks, and the desertion of the Albanians there, their brethren in the army of Jussuf thought proper to follow the example, and the greater portion of them disbanded themselves and went home.—This left the intrepid Suliote, Marco Bozzaris, chief master of the field at a critical moment. Five thousand men had just been landed at Condyla by the Capudan Pacha, in the design of acting in concert with the army in Acarnania. This army was, in the manner related, reduced to nothing. The force debarked accordingly, fell into the hands of Bozzaris, with a very able body of Suliotes. The Turks cousisting of very unsoldier-like individuals, impressed at Constantinople, fled in detachment to the coast, and escaped by water as they could; while a few only made their way to the general rendezvous at Carpanitza.

The Turkish forces being thus, after a series of disasters, collected at this place, the Grecian leaders also assembled their troops from all quarters, and the 19th of August was fixed on by them for the attack. The brave and patriotic Bozzaris, resolved to render his country a signal service at the risk of his life, invited a hundred Hellenian volunteers to join him with the corps of Suliotes in a forlorn enterprise.—While the attack was made on three points by as many divisions of the Greek army, the intrepid Bozzaris penetrated to the tent of the Pacha. He failed in his object, but succeeded in throwing the Turkish guard into confusion, increased by the progress of the assault through the line. The battle lasted during the night. Bozzaris early received a wound, but continued at the head of his devoted band till a second shot in his forehead destroyed him. He lived, however, to see the enemy fly in all directions. The appearance of day disclosed the Turks in full flight and great disorder, while the field was covered with killed and wounded.

This is the last action of which we have any intelligence, on the continent of Greece. The Turkish armies retreated precipitately to their old head quarters in Thessaly, and the Capudan Pacha sailed, about the first of September, for the Dardanelles followed by the Greek squadron, which will doubtless attempt some enterprize, like those which signalized the naval warfare of the Greeks the last year. The Austrian Observer, a paper that has echoed with great fidelity all the unfavourable articles of intelligence from Greece, admits, in the last extract we have seen from it, that the campaign has failed in all its objects, and is at an end.—Such is the opinion expressed in the last Moniteur, the French Government paper. Such is the opinion expresed in the editorial article in the Daily Advertiser for Nov. 28, which suggested this sketch. Such unquestionably is the fact.

A FRIEND TO GREECE.

Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1823.

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